THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL

Being one of the holders of the preferred bonds issued the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, I have really examined into the security offered by the books of that company for the payment of the principal and inter-st of its preferred debts, and was a good deal surprised of its preferred debts, and was a good deal surplined of discover that the holders of the \$1,700,000 of bonds and to complete the canal have no power to enforce their payment These bonds were issued in pursuance of the provisions of an act of the general assembly of Mary-land, passed March 10th, 1845. Prior to that, the State of Maryland, to secure the payment of interest and prin-ipal of a loan of a large amount, held a preferred lien or first mortgage on the whole of the net revenues, and of the water-rights, lands, and other property of the canal company. By this act of 1845, the State consented to valve the right thus secured, so far as the recenus of the anal company were affected, in favor of those who might purchase bonds, not exceeding \$1,700,000 in amount, to be issued by the canal company. But the State did not waive its rights so far as they affected the water-rights, lands, and other property of the company. So that the holders of these preferred bonds can look only to the revenues for their payment. Not only so, but in the act of March 10, 1845, the State stipulated expressly that the president and directors of the company shall, at all times, have power to use the tolls and revenues of the comquisite supply of water, and to pay salaries of officers

and agent, and the current expenses of the company.

Seeing this, is it not high time for the holders of these rity we hold! The interest on these bonds has not been paid. Adding to the principal the interest due, and we have a debt of not less than \$2,500,000. To this sum we are to add not less than \$500,000 to pay the debt due to the old Potemac Company, and to pay for repairs and other expenses authorized by the president and directors usuance of power given to them by the act of March 10, 1345, and for which the revenues of the company are to be used first to pay before any part of them can be apalled to the payment of the \$2,500,000 due on bonds is sued to complete the canal to Cumberland. The figures from which my estimate of the amount of these debts is made will be found in a table appended to the report of the president of the canal company made to the stockhelders in June. How much more money has been borrowed for building dams Nos. 4 and 5, and for other expenses since June last, we know not. Neither do we know how much money is to be expended to complete these dams and to keep the canal in navigable order. Nor do we know how much the expenditures for repairs will exceed the net incomes of the company, annually, hereafter. It may not be unreasonable to estimate the sum required to pay expenses incurred for repairs since June last, to pay for dams Nos. 4 and 5, when completed and to put the canal in good navigable order, at \$450,-000. And if, in this estimate, I am right, where, let me ask, is this large sum of money to come from? And if

It will be perceived that the debts of the company, created for repairs and other purposes, and constituting a lien on its revenues prior to that of the holders of the bonds issued to complete the canal, amounted in June to \$800,000. Add to this \$450,000 more, and we shall have \$1,250,000 of debts, bearing an interest of \$75,000 per annum, to be paid out of the net revenues before the holders of these preferred bonds can be entitled to receive even the interest on their claims. Looking to the expedence of the past, it may not be unreasonable to assume that at least \$90,000 annually of the incomes of the com pany will be required to pay for ordinary repairs, and to defray other unavoidable expenditures. If so, add to that mm the \$75,000 necessary to pay interest on debt incurred and to be incurred, as I have stated, and we have an annual expenditure of \$165,000 to be taken from the tolls of the company, which sum exceeds the average annual amount that can be anticipated from tolls for several years to come, unless there is a very great and unex-pected change in the present depressed condition of the oal companies of the Alleghanies.

But what are the holders of these preferred bonds to expect while these debts for repairs, interest and principal, are being liquidated ? Would it not be advisable for the holders of these bonds to meet and consult together before it is too late? Unless some decisive measure be adopted, in the opinion of the writer, the day is far dis-tant when the canal would not sell to any prudent parties for a sum nearly sufficient to pay these preferred

It is not intended by what is here said to reflect upon those who have had the management of the canal in charge. The writer has no knowledge of the details of that management that would justify an expression of opinion inculpiting one or exculpiting another of the parties concerned. He sees a great work upon which nearly twenty millions of dollars have been expended in a great degree useless, and would invite those most deeply in-terested to interpose, and, if possible, prevent its entire destruction. The duty of the bond-holders and preferred. creditors generally is one of immediate action. A great and costly work is in ruins! How shall it be revived.

washington correspondent also actives an active has official advices from the Utah expedition received at the War Department the Secretary of War thinks ought not to be published. In addition to these facts we learn that Gen. Scott will positively leave for Callfornia on the 20th of next month, in order to organize the column that is to move from that State in the spring against the Mormons. Col. Cooke's report exhibits a sad picture of hasty and immature preparation: and the disinclination of the Secretary of War to give to the public the last news received from Col. Johnston leads to the suspicion that there is some foundation for the reports that are beginning to obtain credence in relation to the condition of the troops at Camp Scott. It will be remembered that the last official advices, which were readily given to the public by the War Department, stated that the troops were all comfortably housed near Fort Bridger, and that the trains were all in, with provisions enough, excepting only salt, to last until next spring or early next summer. Col Cooke had been sent with the animals to a pasturage some miles distant, and Captain Marcy had gone to Taos to procure more cattle to move the expedition in the spring. The men were represented to be comfortable and in high spirits.

been sent with the animals to a pasturage some miles distant, and Captain Marcy had gone to Taos to procure more eattle to move the expedition in the spring. The men were represented to be comfortable and in high spirits. Since then adverse rumors have been leaking out, and it has been stated that the position of affairs in the expedition is very bad indeed, in consequence of some great blunder or negligence in its organization. In fact, it is the opinion of some of our best-informed military men that the position of our army at Camp Scott is not a whit better than was that of Napoleon's army at Moscow, and that it may experience horrors as great as those of Napoleon's retreat from Russia, if it does not perish in the camp without being able to attempt a return across the plains. This is a horrible thing to contemplate, and will startle the whole country; and should the evil prognostications that are now beginning to be made turn out true even in part, a fearful responsibility must rest somewhere. Such a result could only follow from the most culpable mal-arrangement in the organization of the expedition, or a criminal neglect of orders and obligations in the carrying out of the plan.

If any of these disasters that are being so widely pro-

## CENTRAL AMERICAN MATTERS.

CIRCULAR FROM THE COSTA BICA MINISTERS IN NICARAGUA TO THE GOVERNMENTS OF SAL-VADOR, HONDURAS, AND GUATEMALA.

LEGATION OF COSTA RICA, NEAR NICARAGUA,

Legation or Costa Rica, NEAR NICARAGUA,
Rivas, Dec. 20, 1857.

The undersigned, ministers plenipotentiary and envoys
extraordinary of the government of Costa Rica near that
of Nicaragua, have the honor to announce to you that on
the 8th instant they signed a convention entered into with
the General President of the republic. Don Tomas Martinez, which has for its result the cessation of the threatening state which unfortunately Nicaragua and Costa Rica
had assumed. In this convention the fortress of Castillo
Viejo and Point Tortuga have been returned, all in conformity with the instructions we have received from our
government.

As the State of Nicaragua, with premature steps, cau

As the State of Nicaragua, with premature steps, caused notices to be circulated to the other Central American governments which, besides being highly unfounded, have made the Costa Rica people appear extremely ungrateful, it is indispensable for this legation to set forward that which will make this matter clear.

It is notorious and true, Sefior Minister, that this unhappy republic, from internal troubles, not only had lost its political existence, as the fillibusters disposed of its fate, but it affected intimately the social life of the Central American States; and it is notorious, also, that on giving up the country, in the name of the two political parties, to William Walker by convention on the 23d of October, 1855, the general-in-chief, Don Fonciano Corral, in an official note of the same date, directed to the commander of the forts on the river, delivered them to Walker; in this state you know Nicaragua continued without any hope of the forts on the river, delivered them to Walker; in this state you know Nicaragua continued without any hope of resuscitation until the government of Central America undertook, by means of war, to give a new life to the unfortunate republic, at the same time that each would thus secure its own preservation. Costa Rica took the lead, commencing an honorable war against the fillibusters; the other States followed her line of action for the purpose of securing the landable object; but If it is well known that the adventurer was checked in his course by the repeated actions fought against him, it is also well known that nothing could have terminated the series of misfortunes if a movement on the San Juan river had not been carried out to prevent the introduction of the numerous supplies of all kinds the bandit received; the government of Costa Rica feeling the necessity, and ready to carry out piles of all kinds the bandit received; the government of Costa Rica feeling the necessity, and ready to carry out the grand principle it had laid down, of procuring, by every means, the destruction of fillibusterism, effected the movement through forests and roads, such as only the courage of a true soldier could overcome. We took the steamers on the 24th of December last year; without even resting the Costa Rica forces, we marched on the forts of Castillo Viejo and San Carlos to retake them from the fillibusters, (fortresses, sir, which, as we have said, were given up by the Nicaraguans themselves to the common enemy of our race,) thus crowning with success so important an undertaking which gave life again to Central America. It is therefore undoubtable that the triumph of Costa Rica on the river and lake prepared that which was followed by the suspension of the fillibusters who oppressed Nicaragua; and, indeed, what was the situation of that country when the forces of Costa Rica penetrated to Granada in the steamers! It is painful to say it, the most complete dejection and most lamentable disunion between its chiefs, for which reason the allied forces were reduced to small fractions, serving as a jest forces were reduced to small fractions, serving as a jest

for the enemy.

But, if it is true that the allied army found them selves at the time to which we allude in a most precarious condition, and lost, therefore, all hopes of triumpling, it is also a fact that the glorious undertaking of Cor ing, it is also a fact that the glorious undertaking of Cos-ta Rica encouraged the said army, and induced them to make a new effort. This enterprise is the more praise-worthy, inasmuch as it was carried into effect by the dint of talent and valor. After the end of the national war it was generally believed, as it was natural to expect, that Nicaragua would return to its former state, and make the people choose their authorities, in order to give secu-rity to the Nicaraguan as well as the other Central Ameri-can republics; but it turned out to the country was left in a state of complete disorganization up to the 9th of Nostate of complete disorganization up to the 9th of No vember last, when the constituent assembly brought up a new order of things.

And in such a state of things, what confidence could

And in such a state of things, what connience could Costa Rica place in the Nicaraguan people! What security could such a government give to the people of Nicaragua, after passing unnoticed the many sacrifices which they endured during the national war? Would not Costa Rica have feared that, through neglect, that great highway of the world, as it may be called, would again be given up to the enemy?

like have feared that, through neglect, that great highway of the world, as it may be called, would again be
given up to the enemy?

Under such circumstances, and with the certainty that
a new invasion was in course of preparation on the northern shores, which invasion has taken place at the San Juan
river, of which fact your excellency must be already
aware, your government, we do not doubt it, will do justice to that of Costa Rica, granting them the right of leoking themselves to their own security—a right to which
all nations are entitled, being nothing more than a very
natural obligation which they cannot dispense with when
they have grounds for apprehensions, in which case, as
your excellency well knows, the law of nations allows the
use of force and any other means to make this great principle effectual.

Nicaragua—or what is the same, the provisional government—has pretended to show by its publications that
Costa Rica intended to take by ususpation the fortresses of
Castillo Viejo and San Carlos, without remembering that
that republic had taken back from the fillibuster many
places which had been willingly given up to him (by Nicaragua—of Nicaragua, sir, which, notwithstanding the
many services she has received from Costa Rica, attempted to stayve the garrison that held the caste and the
steamers, having given express orders to the commander
of San Carlos not to allow any Costa Rican vessels to and costly work is in ruins! How shall it be revived, and thus rendered useful to the State and profitable to all interested? We ask with emphasis, what action will the preferred creditors take, and when will they act?

BOND-HOLDER.

From the New York Herald.

THE LAST NEWS FROM THE UTAH EXPEDITION.

We publish elsewhere the official report of Col. Cooke of his march across the plains to his junction with the army for Utah at Camp Scott, near Fort Bridger. Our Washington correspondent also advises us that the last official advices from the Utah expedition received at the War Pepartment the Scoretary of War thinks ought not to be published. In addition to these facts we learn that Gen. Scott will positively leave for California on the 20th of next month, in order to greanize the column that is to the sum of the column that is to the state and the dot stayve the garrison that held the castle and the steamers, having given express orders to the commander of San Carlos not to allow any Costa Rica versues. As a sum of the case we want to allow any Costa Rica versues and the steamers, having given express orders to the commander of San Carlos not to allow any Costa Rica versues. As a sum of the case with the steamers, having given express to the coloma that the steamers, having given express to the call want Carlos not to allow any Costa Rica versues and the steamers, having given express to the call was any Carlos not to allow any Costa Rica versues. As a sum of the steamers, having given express to the to allow any Costa Rica vot allow any Costa Rica vot allow any Costa Rica vot allow any Costa Rica versues. The sam of the steamers, having given express to the to allow any Costa Rica vot al such intention it did not hesitate a moment in ordering the undersigned to come to terms of peace and harmony with Nicaragua, not for fear of its army, but because it wished by every means to avoid the consequences of an appeal to arms. The fortress of the river remains, there-fore, sir, in the hands of the Nicaraguans, and Costa Rica free of all responsibility, assuring your excellency that if our government endeavored to keep them it was for the reasons already mentioned. To assure the second if our government endeavored to keep them it was for the reasons already mentioned. To appropriate them, as it has been asserted by Nicaragua, was not the intention of Costa Rica, whose brave sons have nothing left them but the painful reminiscence, not of the endurances and hardships which they have suffered, but of the ungrate-fulness of Nicaragua. Your excellency will be pleased to communicate the above to his Excellency the Presi-dent of the republic, and accept the kind regards with which we subscribe ourselves,

which we subscribe ourselves,

JOSE MARIA CANAS,

JOSE EMILIANO QUADRES.

WALKER'S CAPTURE IN ENGLAND.

[From the London Times, January 13.]

If the reader is disposed to enjoy a pretty imbroglio, events on the American isthmus will furnish him with such an opportunity as is rarely found. As it happens, we can look on with the serenity of simple spectators, though it seems that our escape was a narrow one, and that we were within an ace of getting entangled like others.

That Walker's expedition was in violation of both American and public law, there can be no doubt. The gov-

ican and public law, there can be no doubt. The governments of the United States and Nicaragua are at peace

quarters, either discerning the trespass committed, or unprepared for so comprehensive an execution of their orders, declined, as the American papers assure us, to reognise the caption. All this was charming to the fullbaster and his friends, who have accordingly "ris" on
their antagonists to such excellent purpose that, as the
list advices inform us, Walker demands to be carried
back to the isthmus in a national vessel, and to have his
falg saluted by the guns of the said ship after he has been
reinstated in his quarters on shore. As for poor Commodore Paulding, he is ordered home to take his trial by a
court-martial.

These results constitute, it will be owned, a pretty par-

court-martial.

These results constitute, it will be owned, a pretty particular "fit," and, though common sense might find a way out of the difficulty, it may not be so easy for law to do the same. Commodore Paulding, in arresting Walker, has done exactly what he was ordered to do, and after the very fashion most desirable, in so far as he has utterly nullified the expedition, and avoided all bloodshed to boot. Without firing a gun, he has brought Walker from Nicaragua, and set him down in the streets of Washington. Unfortunately, in doing this, he himself committed, though with all good intent, the offence with which Walker was chargeable. It will naturally occur to every reader that this offence, after all, was against the Nicaraguan rather than the American government; that the work of complaint devolves upon the former power, and that, under the circumstances, it might be expected to view the trespass with considerable indulgence. It is perhaps, however, impossible that the government of a State could omit to take cognizance of an act overtly committed by one of its own officers in violation of the independence of another State, so that the court-martial on Captain Paulding may be a necessity, though it would certainly be hard if his successful zeal should entail serious censure. The disposal of the fillibuster seems to furnish a puzzle in itself. That he was captured by an unlawful act is beyond a question; but it is also beyond a question that he himself had committed a similar act, and with bad motives, too. If the American government proceeds rigorously against Commodore Paulding for the violation of the Nicaraguan territory, how can it leave General Walker scot free, who also violated the same territory with far worse intent? If the illegality of the arrest emboldens Walker to demand resernment proceeds rigorously against Commodore Paulding for the violation of the Nicaraguan territory, how can it leave General Walker scot free, who also violated the same territory with far worse intent? If the illegality of the arrest emboldens Walker to demand restoration of the satus quo, what may not the government of Nicaragua demand after the self-conviction of this general by his late descent on their coasts? The American government, in whose power and under whose control the fillibuster has now been placed, proclaimed their estimate of his expedition by issuing formal orders for its stoppage; and it would be the extreme of absurdity to argue that they should now carry him back and place him in the identical position which they stand bound to debar him by all means in their power from ever attaining. Possibly the unlawfulness of the procedure by which he was removed may invest him, in the eyes of some casuists, with a certain claim for restitution, but it can hardly be carried to such a length as this. If he cannot be legally detained as a prisoner, in virtue of his recent capture, he can surely be legally prevented from again invading Nicaragua; and the condonation of his undoubted offence would be a pretty good set-off against his "false imprisonment." For the rest, the government of Nicaragua is the party chiefly interested, and that government would probably be exceedingly well content if Commodore Paulding were honorably acquitted, and General Walker restrained from further acts of aggression.

aggression.

1-	PRESENT STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION OF THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES.
l- l-	Statement showing the number of troops in the several Military Depart- ments according to the latest returns received at the Adjutant Gen- esal's Office.
0	DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.
t t	Posts. Aggregate. Remarks. Headers, dept. of the East 19
260	Fort Adams, R. I 65 1 light company 1st artillery.
it	Fort Independence, Mass 62 1 light company 2d artillery.
it	Fort Hamilton, N. V 149 2 com. 2d art.; headgrs. 2d art.
e	Fort McHenry, Md 84 1 light company 1st artiflery.
1-	Fort Monroe, Va 288 2 com. 2d art., 1 com. 3d art., and
i-	Fort Moultrie, S. C 144 2 com. 1st art.; headgrs. 1st art.
ıt	Baton Rouge barracks, Ia. 59 1 company 1st artillery.
A	DEPARTMENT OF FLORIDA.
-	Fort Dallas, Fla 175 2 companies 1st artillery.
P	Fort Capron. " 76 1 company "
200	Fort Dulany, "
d	Department staff
1-	DEPARTMENT OF THE WEST.
	Department staff 11
h	Fort Ripley, M. T 44 1 company 2d infantry.
	Fort Snelling,
54	Fort Ridgely, " 140 3 com. 2d inf'ry; headqrs. 2d inf
1-	Fort Randall, N. T 315 6 companies 2d infantry.
w	Fort Laramie

Fort Kearny, " Fort Leavenworth	<b>к</b> . т.	100	74 1,947	1 com. 6th infentry. 2 com. 2d drag., 5 com. 1st cav., 5 com. 2d art., 1 com. 3d art., 10 com. 4th art., and 6 com. 6th infantry beadqrs. 4th art. head ors. 6th infantry.
Fort Riley,	141		430	5 com. lst cav., 1 com. 6th lufantry; headquarters 1st cavalry.
Fort Smith, Ark.	200		107	2 companies 7th infantry.
Fort Arbuckle, "	100	160	159	3 com. 7th inf.; headqrs. 7th inf.
Fort Washita, "	Same.	4	60	1 company 7th infantry.
ARMY OF UTAH	Allie policit Life	(6)	1,887	Headquarters and 8 com. 2d drag., 1 light company 4th art., 5th and 10th regiments of infantry.
- 12,00 m milt V.m		OKP	ARTMEN	T OF TEXAS.

	1	EP/	RINES	T OF TEXAS.
Department staff			10	
Fort Brown. Texas		-	76	1 company 1st artillery.
Ringgold Barracka, "	1.0		75	1 " " "
Fort McIntosh, "	10.00		83	1 company 2d cavalry.
Fort Duncan,			105	2 companies 1st infautry.
Fort Clark. "			156	2 companies 2d cavalry.
Fort Lancaster. "			123	2 companies 1st infantry.
Fort Davis. "		100	368	6 com. 8th inf.; headgrs. 8th
Fort Mason. "		100	170	2 com. 2d cav.; headqrs. 2d cav
Fort McKayett. "	14	-	140	2 com. 1st inf.; headqrs, 1st inf.
Fort Chadbourne. "	20		98	2 companies 1st infantry.
Fort Belknap.		2	122	2 companies 7th infantry.
Camp Cooper. "			130	2 companies 2d cavalry
Camp Verde, "			88	1 company 2d cavalry.
Fort Inge. "		1	79	1 4 6 4
Camp Colorado, "	72	-	51	1 company 2d cavalry.
San Antonio b'ks. "			87	I company 1st artillery.
Camp Hudson, "	32		84	2 companies 1st infantry.
	KPA	RTM	ENT OF	NEW MEXICO.
Department staff	y Q		9	
Fort Massachusette.	N.	M.	81	1 company 3d infantry.
Cantonment Burgwin	"		238	1 company m'd rifles ; 2 com nies 3d infantry.
Fort Union,	15		287	Headqrs, and 3 com, m'd rifle headqrs, rifles,
Fort Defiance,	44	1	137	1 com. m'd rides, and 1 com.

Fort Defience,  Fort Marcy,  State Marcy,  S	7	Control of the Contro			hies 3d inlantry.
Fort Defience, 13.7 1 com. m'd rifles, and 1 com. 3. infantry. 104 Albaquerque, 104 Headqrs. 304 Infantry. 105 Fort Stanton, 207 1 com. pay 8th infantry. 105 Fort Stanton, 207 1 com. m'd rifles; 2 com. 3th infry Fort Stanton, 207 1 com. m'd rifles; 2 com. 3th infry Fort Blise, 1144 1 com. m'd rifles; 2 com. 3th infry Fort Blise, 1144 1 com. m'd rifles; 2 com. 3th infry Fort Blise, 1144 1 com. m'd rifles; 2 com. 3th infry Fort Blise, 1144 1 com. m'd rifles; 2 com. 3th infry Fort Blise, 1144 1 com. m'd rifles; 2 com. 3th infry Fort Blise, 1144 1 com. m'd rifles; 2 com. 3th infry Fort Blise, 1144 1 com. m'd rifles; 2 com. 3th infry Fort Blise, 1144 1 com. m'd rifles; 2 com. 3th infry Fort Blise, 1144 1 com. m'd rifles; 2 com. 3th infry Fort Fort Blise, 1144 1 com. m'd rifles; 2 com. 3th infry Fort Stellacoom, 163 2 com. 4th infry; 1 com. 5th infry Fort Stellacoom, 163 2 com. 4th infry; 1 com. 5th infry Fort Stellacoom, 163 2 com. 4th infry; 1 com. 5th infry Fort Stellacoom, 163 2 com. 4th infry; 1 com. 5th infrantry. 105 com. 5th infantry; 1 com. 5th infa	t	Fort Union.	44	287	Headqrs, and 3 com, m'd rifles
Fort Namey  Fort Marcy  Albuquerque,  104  Headgrs, and I com. 3d infantry headgrs, 3d artillery headgrs, 3		Control of the contro			
Albuquerque,  Fort Craig.  Fort Craig.  Fort Craig.  Fort Stanton,  Fort Stanton,  Fort Fillmore,  Fort Bullingham,  Fort Buchanau  Department staff  Fort Stantow,  Fort Stanton  Fort Buchanau  Fort Simcoa  Fort Simcoa  Fort Simcoa  Fort Simcoa  Fort Simcoa  Fort Walla Walla  Fort Walla Walla  Fort Louin  Fort Louin  Fort Louin  Fort Simcoa  Fort Walla Walla  Fort Walla Walla  Fort Louin  Fort Simcoa  Fort Walla Walla  Fort Walla Walla  Fort Louin	$R_{-1}$	Fort Definice,		137	
Aboquerque, "104 Headgrs, and I com. 3d infantry headgrs, 2d infantry. Fort Craig. "171 I com. and rifles; I com. 3d infrry Fort Standan, "287 I com. and rifles; I com. 3d infrry Fort Buchanan. "288 I companies Ist dragoons. The Fort Buchanan. "288 I companies Ist dragoons. The Fort Buchanan. "289 I companies Ist dragoons. The Fort Buchanan. "389 I company 9th infantry. Fort Townsend. "389 I company 9th infantry. Fort Townsend. "389 I company 9th infantry. Fort Simcoo. "389 I com. 181 dragoons; I com. 4th infrry, headgrs. 4th infrry. 3companies 9th infantry. Fort Walls Walla "349 I companies Ist dragoons; I com. 4th infrry headgrs. 9th infantry. "3companies 9th infantry. The Fort Cascades, W. T. 61 I company 3d artillery. Fort Jones, Cal. 51 I company 4th infantry. Fort Themboldt, 57 I company 4th infantry. Fort Muller, "54 I company 4th infantry. Fort Muller, "54 I company 4th infantry. Fort Muller, "55 I company 4th infantry. Fort Muller, "56 I company 4th infantry. Fort Muller, "57 I company 4th infantry. Fort Muller, "58 I company 4th infantry. Fort Muller, "59 I company 4th infantry. Fort Muller, "59 I company 4th infantry. Fort Muller, "51 I company 4th infantry. Fort Yuma. "54 I company 4th infantry. Fort Yuma. "55 I company 3d artillery. Headgrs. 3d artillery. Hea	34	Fort Marcy.	. 44	84	1 company 8th infantry.
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Nors.—The foregoing statement does not include the staff de-ments, the collected man of ordinance at the arsenab, the troops tioned at West Point, or the recruits at the depots. GENERAL ORDERS-No. 5.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, New York, January 27, 1858.

## AGRICULTURAL INFORMATION.

United States Agricultural Society.- The secretary has opened a permanent office at No. 365 Pennsylvania avenue, in this city, where he will publish a monthly "Bulletin," for gratuitous distribution among life members and State and local societies.

An Agricultural Society has been formed by the farmers ourt-martial.

These results constitute, it will be owned, a pretty parcular "fig." and, though common sense might find a pose to meet once a week, and to discuss such subjects as may be brought before them, especially the duty of gov-ernments to foster and to develop the agricultural inter-

> The Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society have elected officers for 1858 : President, David Taggart ; executive committee, Frederick Watts, James Gowen, William A. Stokes, Jacob Mish, and John C. Flenniken; correspond ing secretary, A. Boyd Hamilton; chemist and geologist Professor S. S. Haldemann; librarian, Henry Gilbert There is also a vice president in each of the twenty-five

A Stump-Extractor was recently tried at Philadelphia b W. W. Mills, the inventor, with great success. This ma chine is of vast power. The weight does not exceed 1,500 pounds. Its great utility may be thus briefly stated Standing trees can be taken from the ground, large rocks removed from their beds; and it is the best power yet invented for moving buildings. In these respects, in tw or three minutes it will do the work of fifty men

Sur-dust is said to be excellent for littering stables. it absorbs the liquids and thus preserves the ammonia comfort. It is injurious to an animal's feet to stand in the liquids of his stall; it is hurtful to his eyes and his stomach, and his lungs, to remain long in an atmosphere charged with the powerful vapors arising from those liquids. Dry muck answers very well to scatter daily in the stables, though saw-dust is much neater. It is quite important, however, in clearing out the stalls daily, to mix a little muck or plaster with the saw-dust and ma-nure to prevent the whole from violent fermentation.

Old Prince, a favorite horse of Col. Zadoc Pratt, died Old Prince, a favorite horse of Col. Zadoc Pratt, died a few weeks since, aged thirty years. He was without a blemish, with the most faultless symmetry of form, to which was united a spirit kind and gentle. But, though he was docile, and a fit companion for ladies, he would never falter in the hour of danger, and was as much at home on the battle-field as in the green pasture. He never had the stroke of a whip. He was a grey Messenger, with white mane and tail, fifteen-and-a-half hands high, bone and sinew in the right place. He had peculiar intelligence for a horse, and action when required. In the sumer of 1856, although old Prince was in his twenty-ninth year, the Colonel rode him forty miles, after dinner, in seven hours, and back the next day, without giving him much fattigue.

The Horse Indigenous to America. - It has generally been su posed that there were no horses in this country previous its discovery in 1492. It is said that Columbus broug its discovery in 1492. It is said that Columbus brought horses on his second voyage, and it is tolerably certain that the hordes of wild horses which roam over the mountains and plains of both North and South America trace their origin to the horses brought by Cortez, the great fillibuster, and which have multiplied to an almost incredible extent. It has been supposed that the equine race was first subjugated and made subservient to man's uses in the Bible localities of Asia, and followed the march of civilization and empire to the westward, until in England and America we find the most perfect types of the race. The researches of science, however, show that the horse was a contemporary in this country with the mastodon and other large animals before the world was peopled. Professor Holmes, of the College of Charleston, S. pled. Professor Holmes, of the College of Charleston, S. C., has discovered undoubted fossil remains of the horse in the fossil beds of Ashley river, in that State, called the

'post pleiocene sepulchre of America,' Exercise your horse every day.—Exercise assists and promotes a free circulation of the blood, determines morbifie matter to the surface, develops the muscular structure, creates an appetite, improves the wind, and finally invigorates the whole system. We cannot expect much of a horse that has not been habituated to sufficient daily exercise; while such as have been daily exercise. of a horse that has not been habituated to sufficient daily exercise; while such as have been daily exercised and well managed are capable not only of great exertion and fatigue, but are ready and willing to do our bidding at any season. When an animal is overworked, it renders the system very susceptible to whatever morbid influences may be present, and imparts to the disease they may labor under an unusual degree of severity. The exhaustion produced by want of rest is equally dangerous; such horses are always among the first victims of disease, and when attacked their treatment is embarrassing and unsatisfuctory.

isfactory.

A restring horse can be easily managed if the rider is prepared for him. The instant he is about to rise slacken one hand, and bend or twist his head with the other, keeping your hands low. This bending compels him to move a hind leg, and of necessity brings his fore feet down. Instantly twist him completely round two or three times, which will confuse him very much, and completely throw him off his guard. The moment you have finished twisting him round, place his head in the direction you wish to proceed, apply the spurs, and he will not fail to go forward. If the situation be convenient, press him into a gallop, and apply the spurs and whip two or three times severely. The horse will not, perhaps, be quite satisfied with the first defeat, but may feel disposed to try again for the mastery. Should this be the case, you have only to twist him, &c., as before, and you will have only to twist him, &c., as before, and you will find that in the second struggle he will be more easi-ly tamed than on the former occasion: in fact, you will see him quail under the operation. It rarely happens that a rearing horse, after having been trained in the way described, will resort to this trick a third time.

Horses Feet. Captain Ralston, veterinary surgeon i the British army, recently delivered a lecture in New York on the 'Horse's Foot,' in which he explained its structure, functions, diseases, and errors in shoeing. The injury which is inflicted on horseflesh through the ignorinjury which is inflicted on horseflesh through the ignorance and wilful stupidity of blacksmiths and farriers is
incalculable; and the subject is deserving of increased
attention from all interested in the welfare of an animal
whose comfort and value is more dependent upon sound
feet than any other quality. "No foot, no horse," is an
old adage; and it behooves all owners of horses to keep
careful watch over their feet and to trust their chairs. careful watch over their feet, and to trust their shoeing to none but the most skilful in the art; for it is an art and cannot be successfully practised by every knight and cannot be successfully practised by every knight of the leather apron. It seems to be almost an im-possibility for blacksmiths to omit trimming the frog of the foot, and there is not one of the profession who does not know that every particle taken from the frog is so much taken from the life and vitality of the foot, and the horse cannot travel easily, safely, or rapidly until it is renewed. The blacksmiths' only plea for trimming the is renewed. The blacksmiths' only plea for trimming the frog is to give it a comely shape. Again, blacksmiths roll apply hot shoes to the foot, burning away the moisture in the hoof, and leaving the surface as dry and dead as well-seasoned plank. 'Opening out the heels,' as it is called, cutting away the bars, misplacing and misfitting the shoes, and various other abominations, may be seen in almost every forge; and no remedy can be found except in the diffusion of information on the subject among the masses, and a general waking up to the importance of good shoeing.

Successful Draining with Stone.—A practical farmer, writing to the Country Gentleman, says: A year ago last fall I stated to readers my plan of underdmining with stone, which I was then doing. I can now say that it has worked well. By this means a piece of cold, wet, uneven land has been dried sufficiently to plough and level down, which could not have been done before; and it produced a good erop of corn last summer. It ripened very early, too, for the season. I consider the stalks worth as much for fodder as the sour grass that grew there would have been. This last fall I have drained the remaining four acres of my eight-acre meadow in the catangement in the organization, and public law, there can be no doubt. The governments of the United States and Microscope of the Country with cach other, and the invasion of the territories of the Linded States and Microscope of the States and Nicroscope of the States and Ni

## LOCAL NEWS.

ABOUT AQUARITMS.—Our readers will remember a description, published in this column several weeks since of the aquarium at the Smithsonian Institution. It is now one of the most frequently visited "lions" of the metropolis, and many go again and again to gaze at this "indoor sea," and to cultivate an intimate acquaintance with its inhabitants. To those who can thus appreciate the wonders of this interesting and novel scene we commend the following extract from an article entitled "My Aquarium," in the February number of the Atlantic

Aquarium," in the February number of the Atlantic Monthly:

"Come and sit by this indoor aca day by day, and learn to love its people. Many a lesson for good have they taught me. When weary and disheartened, the patient perseverance of these undoubting beings has given me new impulses upward and onward. Remembering that their sole guide is instinct, while mine is the voice behind me, saying 'This is the way,' I have risen with new resolves to walk therein. Seeing the blind persistency with which some straying zophyte has refused to follow other counsel than its own, I have learned that self-relisince and strength of will are not, in higher natures, virtues for gratulation, but, if unsanctified, faults to blush for. Finding each creature here so fitted with organs and instincts for the life it was meant to lead, I have considered that to me also is given all that I ought to wishmore than I have ever rightly used.

"New evidences are here disclosed to me of God's care for his creation, deepening my faith in the fact that He is not merely the great first cause, but still the watchful Father. New revelations teach me of his sympathy in our joys, as well as of his care for our necessities. The Maker's love of the beautiful fills me with gladness, and I catch new glimpses of those boundless regions where the perfection of his conceptions has never been marred by sin; and where each of us who may attain thereto shall find a fitting sphere for every energy—an answering joy for every pure aspiration."

THE THEATER has been greatly improved by arrange ents for ventilation, which will render the dress-circle far more agreeable when the house is full—as it generally

is. Agnes Robertson continues to attract fashionable and crowded audiences, and there is a generally-expressed wish that her engagement may be prolonged, although Miss Heron, in "Camille," will be very attractive. We are pleased to see in the Baltimore Sun a complimentary notice of Mr. Dawson, whose correct and spirited delineation of comic characters is well deserving of praise. He has contributed largely in establishing the reputation of the new Theatre as a place of refined amusement.

SIR WILLIAM BOYD, A. M., is now lecturing in Baltimore on the government and the distinguished men of Great Britain. A New York paper thus notices him:

The lecture throughout produced a sensation, and was eminently calculated to do so. Sir William Boyd has all the essential qualities of a first-rate lecturer. His lanthe essential qualities of a first-rate lecturer. His lan-guage is chaste, pure and elegant, his thoughts terse and sententiously conveyed, profound without affectation, and learned without display or pedantry. In ability, delivery, style and power of pleasing, he is fully equal to Thacka-ray, while in the thoughts conveyed, and in the practi-cal utility and instruction of his subject, as well as in classical literary acquirements, we do not hesitate to pro-nounce him far superior."

GROVER & BAKER's sewing machine is a beautiful par lor ornament, and is an industrious seamstress, that will do more work in a given time than a dozen pairs of hands. It is claimed that it sews a seam that will no rip; sews it stronger than by hand; is easily managed and kept in order, and, what is more important, gives leisure for the cultivation of health by out-door exercise. An agency for the sale of these machines has been opened at 318 Pennsylvania avenue, this city. See ad-

VISIT TO MOUNT VERNON. - The steamer Thomas Collyc took one hundred and fifteen passengers, yesterday, to Mount Vernon. Among them were the members of the "Old Folks" troupe, who sang a "requiem" at the tomb of Washington, and when the party stopped at Fort Vashington, on their return, they gave "Hail Columbia" and the "Star Spangled Banner" with their usual Concerts.-The "Old Folks," from Massachusetts

have created quite a sensation here by their quaint attire and by their vocal powers. Father Kemp (as their leader is styled) certainly understands ministering to the public taste, and his continued conversation with his audience is not only very amusing, but establishes a direct sympa thy between the occupants of the seats and the stage. THE WEATHER up to yesterday has been spring-like, indeed. The gardeners have been at work, and there has

been every indication of early budding and flowering. It is said that several flocks of wild geese have passed over the city on their way to their spring haunts, and shad have been caught at several of the landings on the Po-WINES AND LIOUORS of rare vintages and of choice brands, are to be sold at auction to-day by Mr. C. W.

carefully selected from the stocks of several large importing houses in New York, and are put up in suitable INCREASED ATTRACTIONS are offered to lady-purchasers by Hooe, Brother, & Co., who have offered a magnificent

Boteler, at his rooms in Iron Hall. They have been

ssortment of elegant dress goods, of new patterns, which they sell at very low prices. THE LIGHT INFANTRY, Captain Davis, the oldest volunteer corps in the District, and one that is second to no other in discipline and drill, will be present at the inau-guration of Crawford's equestrian statue of Washington at

Richmond on the 22d of February. ARTISTS AMONG US. - In addition to Messrs, Cranch Stanley, King, Walker, Churchhill, and other resident portrait-painters, Messrs. Healy, McMaster, and Bogle are now in the metropolis, busily engaged.

PROFESSOR BACHE of this city, Superintendent of the Coast Survey, will deliver a lecture, illustrated by diagrams, before the Philadelphia Board of Trade, on the 9th of February next.

BRADY'S GALLERY has become a favorite resort for lovers of art, and the exquisite collection of imperial photographs elicits high encomiums. A portrait of General Taylor is especially admired.

> AT ODD FELLOWS' HALL TWO MORE CONCERTS BY THE OLD FOLKS!

# Father Kemp and his Old Folks Concert Troupe from Reading, Massachusetts,

Respectfully announce that they will give two more CONCERTS OF ANCIENT AND SACRED MUSIC AT ODD FELLOWS HALL.

On 7th street, above Pennsylvania avenue, On Saturmay and Monday nights, January 30 and February 1 (Monikay being positively their last night.)

a each night there will be presented a musical entertainment of an entirely original character. That their music is of the highest order, their unparalleled success in the cities of Boston, Worcester, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, &c., performing to immense audiences, sufficiently attest.

Thirty-seven Performers in Contumes of One Hundred Years Ago, With an efficient Orchestra.

GRANDFAIRER FOSS will preside at the great grandfather fidale.
Tickets 50 cents, to be had at the music stores, and at the do
the Hall. Commence at quarter to S.
Jan 20

## Grover & Baker's Family Sewing Machines.

Grover a Baker's Family Sewing Machines,

Get the best in market—every lady should have one.

THESE MACHINES are unquestionably the best
in the market. No well-regulated family can afford to do without a GROVER & BARER sewing machine, made expressly for family
lowing.

They make a new and superior shieh, in which the threads are so
fastened as to reader it impossible to rip, even if every third slitch be
cut. It makes a more beautiful and durable seam than can be done
by hand, while it seem slik or cotton from ordinary spools with equal
facility, by a mere change of spools.

GROVER & BAKER,
Sewing Machine Co.

318 Pennsylvania avenue, Was 493 Broadway, New York

GOLD PENS. Bagley's, Foley's, and Morton prices. Just received by Jan 30

Jan 30

## BY TELEGRAPH.

The Army in Utah, &c.

Sr. Lous, Jan. 29.—Dates from Utah of December 14 have been received. The troops were making themselves [comfortable,] and all were in good health. Capt. Bee, in command of the volunteers, was daily engaged in drill-

There was no [snow] sast of Fort Laramie, but plenty of grass along the route.

The mail carrier from Santa [Fe] had arrived, but the most of the most of the same and the same arrived are the most of the same arrived.

The mail carrier from Santa [Fe] had arrived, but the advices were unimportant. A public meeting had been held, and resolutions adopted thanking Secretaries Floyd and Brown for their official acts towards the Territory.

Depredations by the Apaches and other tribes were reported. [The words in brackets were supplied in this office.—Ed.]

General Walker's Speech against the Administration.

AUGUSTA, Jan. 29.—Walker's speech at Mobile says that "in the month of October a confidential friend of his had an interview with a member of the cablinet, who said the President was opposed to the Nicaragua enterprise, but the cabinet member recommended Walker and his party to enter into a treaty with Comonfort to become allies of Mexico, and then bring about a war with Spain, in which Mexico should seize Cuba. Walker repudiated the proposition. The speech is in the Mercury of Tuesday.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 29.—The barque Brilliant, from New Orleans for New York, arrived at Savannah yesterday, leaking badly, with loss of sales in a gale.

### Markets.

New York, Jan. 29.—Cotton—sales 2,500 bales at ‡ a § advance; sales of three days 4,700 bales. Flour heavy—sales 5,000 barrels; State, \$4 20 a \$4 25; Ohio, 5c. lower, \$4 75 a \$4 90; southern, also 5c. lower, \$4 50 a \$4 85. Wheat dull—white \$1 25 a \$1 37. Corn heavy—sales of 12,000 bushels; white 65 a 69 cents; yellow 65 a 68 cents. Mess pork, 25c. dearer, quoted \$15 a \$15 25. Sugar firm with \(\frac{1}{2}\) a \(\frac{1}{2}\) dearer, fair Orleans being quoted \(\frac{5}{2}\) cents. Coffee firm at \(8\)\/\_2 a \(10\)\_2. Molasses \(25\) a \(26\). Turpentine steady at \(42\) cents. Rosin firm. Rice quiet.

A RE generally advantageous to owners, in en-abing them to dispose of mapy old styles, undesirable color ings, and short patterns of

SILKS AND DRESS GOODS,

at a nice profit on the original cost—purchasers, in this way, having no opportunity of examining their purchases at the time of buying. HOOE, BROTHER, & CO.

are now offering the newest, freshest, and most elegant FANCY DRESS FABRICS FANCY DIRESS FARRICS
at one-half the cost of importation, and at one-third less than the same goods would realize if sold at

PUBLIC AUCTION. Ladies, call and examine the superb consigument of novelties now on exhibition on our second floor; the colorings are desirable, the styles entirely new, all in full-dress lengths, and the prices ruinous to the owners.

Jan 30—3tif Pennsylvania avenue, between 8th and 9th sts.

THIRTY-EIGHTH INSTALMENT -Now in store

To cases ladies' cotton. The above goods yet retain their pre-eminence, and are regarded the very best article for ladies' and children's wear that are produced in this country at the price, 12½ cents per yard by the piece, parts of pieces 14 cents per yard. 200 pieces Atwood mills cottons, very choice. 100 pieces of our extra heavy everlasting shirting cottons. 200 pieces of all other superior shirting cottons, from medium up to New York mills, water twist, and English long cloths.

6 cases cotton sheetings and pillow cottons, the best grades, of all widths.

All the proper widths and qualities them sheetings and gliowiness.

Table damasks, dispers, towels, and napkins in great profusion of those select styles.

200 pieces pure Irish linens, in all grades, thick and thin, made to our orders in Ireland.

20 cartons gents' stitched linen shirt bosoms.

The immense quantities of linen-goods and all superior cotton fabrics annually passing through our hands anables us to offer fabrics of the very best class at rates mest favorable in the commer.

One price only, marked in plain figures; consequently no purchaser is overcharged.

We are not opening any new accounts.

All old bills will be settled before beginning new ones. We are serious on this point.

ious on this point.
We reserve to ourselves the right to present for payment any bill made after January 1st, 1868) when we need its amount.
In future all accounts will be closed by each payments. Notes will

In future all accounts will be closed by cash payments. Notes will not be accopitable.

The continued financial derangement and general shortening of cred its, and the absence of banking facilities, suggests the propriety of the course we adopt.

It is our purpose to make our trade at near e-cash business as possible without disturbing the pleasant relations which have existed between many of our customers and ourselves for a long zeries of years.

FEMRY & BENTHER,

"Central Stores," west building.

Jan 30—10tdif

Ber Indianians' Democratic Clur.—The members ALL INDIANAS PEMOCRATIC CLUB.—The members of the Indianas Democrate Chia are hereby notified hat there will be a meeting of the Club in Tomperance Hall at 7% o clock next Saturday evening.

The attendance of every member is sarnestly requested, as business of importance will be brought before the meeting.

All democrats from Indiana now adopting in this city, who are tot members of the Club, are requested to meet with us on this occasion.

R. S. SPROULE,

The Misses Heron.—Grand Concert. VOCAL, and instrumental, by the choir of St. Mat-thew's Church, added by some of the best annatur and pro-assional talent, at Philharmonic Hall, Pennsylvania avenue; February 1868, and on Friday, Saturday, and Monday nights, February 6th. PROGRAMME.

Overture, "Siege of Rochelle," by O Duet, "Qual Vooe," soprano and bary French duet, "La Grand Merce" Trio, from Eliza e Chaudio Fantasia, Scene de Ballet, for violin, Cavatina, "Sappho," Miss Fanny Her Chorus, "La Trompette Guerriere" Overture, "Haliana in Alger" by Orchestra.
Cavatina, "Tacea la Notte," Miss agues Heron
Duct, from Maria Padilla
Fantasia, Moses in Egypt, for Piano, Mr. Palmer
English duct, "Good Night"
Quartetto, "My Manca la Voce"
Cavatina e Coro, finishe, of Anna Bolena.

Tickets \$1. To be had at the music stores of Messrs. Metzeret, Da-is, and Ellis. loors open at 7; commence precisely at 8 o'clock. Jan 29—3t

By C. W. BOTELER, Auctioneer. RARE OLD WINES AND LIQUORS AT AUCtion—on Saturday moraing, January 30, commencing at 11
octock, I shall seit, at my spacious ware rooms, (rom Hall), a superior a sortment of rare old wines and liquors, consisting, in part, of—
so bottles of Madre Xeres Vino Sherry, vintage of 1840.
45 bottles of Harmony Golden Sherry, vintage of 1840.
56 bottles of Dutk Gordon's Manzanilla brown Sherry, vintage of 1842.
56 bottles of Outer of Outer Sherry, with the commence of 1846.
58 bottles of Outer of Sherry, with the commence of 1846.
59 bottles of Outer Sherry, with the commence of 1846.

1846.
130 Bottles of Queen Isabella Sherry, imported in 1849.
75 bottles of March, Howard, & Co., old reserve Madeira imported in 1844.
100 quart-demijoline of superior old Bourbon whiskey.
91 bottles of Indi Gordon & Co. s old conversation Sherry, imported

19 bottles of Duff Gordon & Co.'s old conversation Sherry, impossion 1846.

121 bottles of J. Almutt, jr., & Co.'s, old London Port, vintage of 1844.

160 bottles of old L. P. Madeire, imported by James Owen in 1842.

10 cases of Imperial crown Sherry.

10 cases of Lobe Sherry.

10 bottles of superior old Regina Port from the London docks.

10 bottles of Harmony superior pale Sherry.

12 bottles Echeco par pale Sherry, 12 years old.

160 bottles Endochp hele Sherry imported in 1848.

140 bottles Randolip hele Sherri Imported in 1848.

140 bottles Amontiliado choice pale Sherry, 1839.

150 bottles Amontiliado choice pale Sherry, 1839.

150 bottles Amontiliado choice pale Sherry, 1839.

70 bottles of Harmony superor paic Sherry.

85 bottles Echeco par pale Sherry, 12 years old.

160 bottles Echeco par pale Sherry, 12 years old.

160 bottles Rudolph pale Sherry imported in 1848.

160 bottles genuine old Holland gin.

160 bottles of Ear John Oliveira's favorite Madeira, imported 1829,

160 bottles of Ear John Oliveira's favorite Madeira, imported 1829,

160 bottles of pure juice Port, unadulterated.

160 bottles superior old Cognac brandy, 1848.

160 flasks very old Marret & Co. 's Cognac brandy, vintage 1836,

160 cases Mota & Champagne.

160 bottles of superior old Pinet, Castillon brandy, vintage 1836,

161 cases Mota & Champagne.

162 cases Mota & Champagne.

163 bottles old London deck cognac brandy, 1840.

162 cases de Banville Champagne.

163 bottles old London deck cognac brandy, 1840.

163 cases very fine St. Julien Claret.

164 dozen assorted liqueurs, imported in 1852.

165 dozen eld Maraschino.

166 dozen begod's superior French claves.

167 cases very superior French claves.

168 dozen Begod's superior French claves.

169 dozen Begod's superior French claves.

160 dozen Begod's superior French claves.

160 dozen Begod's superior French claves.

161 dozen Begod's superior French claves.

162 dozen Begod's superior French claves.

163 dozen Begod's superior French claves.

164 dozen Begod's superior French claves.

165 dozen Begod's superior French claves.

166 dozen Begod's superior French incustord.

176 cases very fine old Calhoun whiskey.

187 dozen begod's superior French incustord.

188 dozen Begod's superior French incustord.

188 dozen Begod's superior French incustord.

189 dozen Begod's superior French incustord.

189 dozen Begod's superior French incustord.

280 dozen Begod's superior French incustord. The goods will be arranged for examination two days prior to the

Descriptive catalogues may be chiained at the store.

C. W. BOTELER, Auctionres